Division of Country Into

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LONDON, July 23 .- The Times, with more courage than the British Government, dares to propose a specific and immediate solution of the Irish problem. Its suggestions follow:

There should be created in Ireland two provincial or state legislatures set up by an act in substitution for the home rule act. One legislature should be for the three southern provinces, the other for Ulster. The retention of the give greater stability than if Ulster were reduced to six or four counties with an overwhelming Unionist majority.

Arrangement of the constituencies under the act would insure a Unionist majority in the Province, while the existence of a powerful Nationalist minor-ity in the whole Province would give protection against disregard for minority rights and interests.

milar considerations do not apply with the same force to the three other Provinces which it is proposed to group under one legislature.

The variance of their interests is not sufficient to justify the additional com-plication of the machinery of govern-ment that would be entailed by the creation of separate legislatures for Mun-ster, Lainster and Connaught. Never-theless, were it thought expedient to set up either two or three southern legis-latures such subdivisions would not be wholly inconsistent with the main provisions of the plan.

Powers to the Legislatures.

Upon the two state legislatures should bestowed full powers of legislation in all matters affecting international af-fairs. While it is obvious that certain powers, such as control of posts and telegraphs, customs or railways, could not be decentralized, the provincial leg-islatures might have the power to legis-late in regard to such matters as agriculture, fisheries, technical instruction municipal interests and local govern-ment, local works and undertakings, licensing hospitals, charitable institutions, direct taxation for provincial pur-poses, control of provincial revenue, bor-rowing on the sole credit of the province, factory legislation and private bill legislation in matters affecting the state con-

be entrusted the administration of such be entrusted the administration of such a proportion of the grant for develop-ment and reconstruction as might be properly applicable to the provincial needs as distinct from those of Ireland

In each state, moreover, there would be a constituted state executive re-sponsible to the state legislatures. This executive would be charged with the administration of all state or provincial

The creation of State Legislatures and executives would be the first stage in the bestowal of self-government upon Ireland They would furnish the basis of Government upon lines parallel to those of the possible decentralization of Government in the United Kingdom Government in the United Kingdom Composation on American organization. inder the scheme of general federalizaing contingent upon such a measure, nor ere they to be regarded as meeting the full claims of the reasonable nationalists. There are powers of the Central Government which the great majority of Irishmen desire to control, and these Ireland permit of their exercise by an Irish parliament. Therefore it should be made possible for Irishmen to obtain these wider powers as soon as they are in a position to employ them, and the act constituting the State Legislatures should contain provisions to this end.

For an All Ireland Parliament.

Such provisions can consist only in and for the establishment of an all Ireland Parliament. The basis of such a Parliament should be that each of the two States would have equal representa-tion. This principal of equality is recog-nized in the Constitutions of Australia and South Africa.

and South Africa.

The Parliament might perhaps consist of delegations from the two State Legislatures so elected as to secure exact reflection of the parties and interest in those Legislatures. Thus for example the Ulster delegation would consist of Unionists and Nationalists in

consist of Unionists and Nationalists in the same proportion as they would exist in the Uister Legislature.

The Irish parliament might well sit alternately at Dublin and Belfast. The object in its formation is to create a body that could eventually discharge the functions of the central authority in the Irish federation. Irish federation.

Irish federation.

The right of the British Parliament to legislate for all portions of the British deminions is in principle beyond the question, and this principle should be specifically recognized in the act.

Broadly stated, the powers to be retained by the United Kingdom Parliament are the crown and the succession to it, peace, war, navy, army, air force and for the present the right of raising territorial forces, treaties and foreign relations other than commercial treaties, dignities and titles of honor, treason, felony, allens and naturalization, quarantine and navigation, coinage, legal tender, trade marks, copyright and legal tender, trade marks, copyright and patent rights, lighthouses, buoys and

The powers transferable to the Irish Parliament might again broadly be the imposition and collection of all direct taxation, borrowing on the credit of Ireland as distinguished from the credit of the provinces, fixing and collection of customs and excise duties, negotiation and conclusion of commercial treaties (subject perhaps to a free trade treaty with Great Britain and to provision against the dumping of British goods in Ireland, land purchase, estate commissioners, labor exchanges, national insurance, old age pensions, posts, telegraphs, telephones, postal savings banks, trustee) savings banks, ways and communications in connection with the bill now before Parliament and education. The powers transferable to the Irish

Educatio nis perhaps the most conEducatio nis perhaps the most contentious question of the day in Ireland.
Its uitimate solution could best be left
to Irishmen after they have begun to
see the probable development of their
country under the new system, but in
the act of settlement, and on the analogy of the home rule act, legislation
calculated to endanger religious liberty
might be withheld from the sphere of
competency either of the State Legisfactures or of the Irish Parliament.

Parliament—are neither exhaustive nor final. They are susceptible of adjustment and variation.

The main feature would be that all powers in the last category should be transferred to the Irish Parliament, ratified by a majority in both State Legislatures. The all Ireland executive, responsible to the all Ireland Parliament, would take over from the existing Irish executive

over from the existing Irish executive the working of the departments actually transferred or of any new departments that might have to be created as a result of the transfer.

The composition of the all Irish executive would necessarily be affected by the condition that the consent of both State Legislatures would be necessary to its creation. The office of Lord Lieutenant should be continued, but should be shorn of its political character. It should be similar in character and in power to that of the Governor-General of a Dominion. The Lord Lieutenant would have, the right of veto both on Irish and on State legislation, and in his office he might be assisted by the Irish Privy Council, perhaps reconstituted for the purpose. Irish Privy Council, tuted for the purpose.

It is proposed further to safeguard the liberties of both States in the Irish federation by giving to each Legislature a permanent veto upon the application to its own State of any legislation passed by the all Ireland Parliament. This veto might be extended to cover the administrative orders of the all Ireland executive. By this means each State would enjoy the position of absolute independence within the Irish federation

The chief virtue of these suggestions is that they possess the paramount vir-tue of elasticity. For 700 years the Irish question has run its troubled course. It can hardly be settled off-hand and for all time by a single legis-

It is not expected that the proposals will obtain the immediate approval of either the Ulster Unionists or the extreme Nationalists. They represent what the Times regards as the basis for the solution to be imposed upon Ireland.

It would completely safeguard the Uster Unionists' liberties. The Sinn Fein may oppose so full a recognition of the Ulster claim, but no scheme has been or can be suggested for the Irish settlement that the obduracy of one or the other of the great political parties might not wreck. This scheme is no might not wreck. This scheme is no

ASKS AID OF COURT TO RETAIN PROPERTY

Englishman With German Name Names Garvan and Others in His Complaint.

Waldemar Schmidttmann, who says ne was born in England of British parents, filed in the county clerk's office parents, filed in the county clerk's office yesterday a summons and complaint in a suit against O. R. Simpkin, Public Trustee, under the Defence of the Realm Act of Great Britain and Ireland; the English Association of American Bond & Share Holders; the National City Bank, Francis P. Garvan, Allen Property Custodian, and others to restrain them from taking possession of his property.

property.

In the preamble to his complaint. Schmidttmann explains that when he was 3 years old, his parents having died, a wealthy Austrian, whose name he afterwards assumed, adopted him and took erwards assumed, adopted him and took him to Austria: that his foster-father was Herman Schmidttmann, owner of the Sollstedt potash mines in Germany and strongly opposed to the "potash trust"; that he took over the active con-trol of his foster-parent's mines and de-veloped them to a point of "high pro-

veloped them to a point of "high pro-ductive worth, always independent and Corporation, an American organization, Schmidttmann says he became president and remained a large stock holder. Schmidttmann alleges that in 1909 a

voting trust agreement was entered into between the company and Thomas W. Lamont, William N. Shaw, John W. Fry. J. Du Pratt White and others, as a result of which the stock he and his foster-father held in the company was turned over to a trustee. The petitioner states that the interest his foster-father retained in the company was solely as

retained in the company was solely as a legacy for him.

Schmidtmann says he notified the Alien Property Custodian of his status, and of the facts in the case and was shortly afterward relieved of control of the company, and that he was unable to deliver the voting trust certificates, as they were in England under the conas they were in England, under the con-trol of the English association. Now, he alleges, he understands the certifi-cates are about to be disposed of, to his loss and disadvantage despite the fact that he is not now and never was a German or Austrian subject.

The petitioner states that his foster-father is a helpless cripple, having been stricken with paralysis following a breakdown due to the long fight he waged against the potash trust abroad. He demands that the stock certificates in his and his fotser-father's name be subjected to the courts determination of their ownership, and that the defendants be instructed not to take any steps that would remove the certificates from the possession of the rightful owners.

CHICAGO STRIKE NEARER.

5,000 Carmen Refuse to Acetpt Compromise Offer.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Representatives of the 15,000 street car employees to-day announced that they would refuse to ac-cept the compromise offer of 62 cents an hour wages, a nine hour day and

an hour wages, a nine hour day and time and a half for overtime.

William Quinlan, president of the Surface Carmen's Union, after conferring with leaders of his organization and officials of the Elevated Road Employees Union, said the men were determined to stand by their original demand for 85 cents an hour an eight hour day and cents an hour, an eight hour day and time and a half for overtime. Respectatives of the unions were in

conference with street car officials throughout the day in an effort to reach an agreement and avert a strike.

UNIONISTS REFUSE TO STRIKE.

Minnesota Federation Defeats Mooney Proposal.

New Urlin, Minn., July 23.—By a vote of 271 to 104, with forty-two delegates not voting, the Minnesota Pederation of Labor this afternoon voted down a formal proposal introduced by State Representative Frank Miner of Minne-apolis to participate in a general strike starting September 1 and in other strikes if necessary as a protest against the conviction of Thomas J. Mooney of San Francisco.

On Tuesday, when delegates were asked how many union men would go on a five days strike for Mooney only seven delegates failed to rise to their feet. Mrs. Mooney was present.

Shoute's Condition Improved.

Dr. J. Bentley Squier of 49 East street, who has been attending Theodore Plans Subject to Change.

The three categories of powers enumrated—those conferrable upon the State
existatures, those to be retained by the
arilament of the United Kingdom and
those transferrable to the Mi-freland
in a serious condition.

RAISES VOTED DAY FERRY MEN STRUCK

Committee Visits Mayor and He Shows Them They Were Hasty.

SCOLDS, THEN FORGIVES

His Heart Won by Learning They Didn't Know He Was So Accessible.

A delegation representing the water tenders, otlers and firemen employed on the municipal ferryboats operating be tween the Battery and Staten Island arrived at the City Hall yesterday afternoon to see the Mayor and discuss their grievances which resulted in a strike Friday night. The men returned to work the next day.

The Mayor met the delegation and listened patiently to the recital of Frederick H. Deats, the spokesman, who reviewed the history of his fellow workers' troubles from November 1, 1917, when a Federal board or arbitration awarded them time and a half for overtime, which they have not received up to the present. They demand now an increase in pay. He also reminded the Mayor that the water tenders, ollers and firemen had remained loyal to the city last winter when the engineers employed on the when the engineers employed on municipal ferryboats walked out.

He Shows Increases Granted. "Just at the time we were voting you an increase you went on strike," Mayor Hylan began. "By doing so you greatly inconvenienced thousands of people who live in Staten Island, par-ticularly helpless women and young girls."

"Are you willing to arbitrate?" Deats "There is no arbitration here," Mayor Hylan answered emphatically. "You struck without giving the city any warn-

were brought up to the same figure, and firemen were awarded an increase of \$30, bringing their salaries to \$1,408 yearly, just a few hours before the men struck, though they hadn't asked for the raise then.

"Didn't you know you had you

"Didn't you know you were not doing right by walking out and preventing people from getting to their homes?" the Mayor resumed conversationally, as the delegation peered at the raises they had walked away from—unknowingly. "We took a vote on the question and considered that we did the right thing nder the circumstances," Deats de

"Why didn't you appoint a committee and come and see me?" asked the Mayor. "If we had known that you were so casy to see we would have done so." Deats replied. The Mayor was visibly

"If it had not been for the fact that great many of you men helped out ome time ago during another labor disturbance not one of you would be work-ing for the city now. This kind of thing won't go with me," the Mayor replied. Another of the delegation interrupted to emphasize that "the strikers didn't understand how easy it is to see the Mayor of the biggest city in the world or else they would have called instead of simply getting mad and walking out."
The Mayor beamed.
"I'm glad to hear such a frank statement." he smiled. "While I'm opposed

to giving you an increase now because you did strike, you present your request for more pay to the Board of Estimate at its next meeting in September and the matter will be considered, for your demands are just," he continued. "And remember," he admonished. shaking a school masterly finger at the shaking a school masterly finger at the smilling men of grievance, "although your striking has been forgiven and the charges made against you have been States, technically, is still at war with dismissed, if you go out again you are out to stay."

Deny Settlement In Near. Seventy-two husky policemen ar-training in the Mayor Gaynor's torric-tone—the Mayor Gaynor being a ferry boat-for fire stoking, oiling and wate tending of the boilers, the estimate number necessary to replace the striker who returned to work.

who returned to work.

After a flying trip of representatives of the Shipping Board from Washington here and back again in the same day reports spread to the effect that the coastwise shipping strike is likely to be settled within twelve hours. Gus Brown, spokesman for the strikers, asked The Sun to deny such report or any other ing when you ought to have known that I am always easily seen and ready to listen to grievances."

Mayor Hylan then sent for a calendar maintain that they are standing pat and of the last meeting of the Board of have no intention of surrendering to the Estimate and showed Mr. Deats and his union forces. In the meantime without delegation that increases had been definite declaration the engineers union

UPHELD BY COURT Constitutionality Affirmed by Federal Judge.

The constitutionality of the wartime rohibition act was affirmed yesterday y Judge Thomas L Chatfield of the inited States Court. The decision was United States Court. The decision was handed down in Brooklyn, but was the outcome of a Connecticut test case. Judge Chatfield sat recently in the place of Judge Edwin S. Thomas at New Haven and heard the case of Stephen J. Minery, prosecuted for selling intoxicated liquor "unlawfully and knowingly before the conclusion of the present war and before termination of demobilization, the date of which its bed determined by the date of which is to be determined by the President."

Minery, backed by the Liquor Dealers' Association of Connecticut, opened a sa-loon in Meriden and did business after July 1. To test the law, the liquor men July 1. caused Minery's arrest July 8 and he was arraisned before Judge Chaffeld. Minery's counsel, Arnold A. Alling, con-tended that the wartime prohibition law was unconstitutional and that it had ceased to be of force because of the res-

toration of peace.

Judge Chatfield, in an opinion which may go far to fix the status of the liquor dealers all over the country, now folds that the act is wholly constitutional

SPROUL VETOES BILL TO LEGALIZE "2.75" Says It Will Be Made Futile

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 23.—Gov. Sproul announced to-day his veto of the bill designed to legalize 2.75 per cent. liquora.

by Congressional Act.

The Governor says:
"This bill purports to be an act to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States by prohibiting the manufacture, sale and transportation within the Commonwealth of intoxicating liquors for beverage pur-poses and defining the term 'intoxicat-ing liquors for beverage purposes.'

"The Legislature in this deavored to define the meaning of the deavored to define liquors for beverage Estimate and showed air. Deats and his union forces, in the meantime without described to define the meaning of the delegation that increases had been definite declaration the engineers union words imboxicating liquors for beverag awarded each one on the day they and others intimate that they are in purposes' by providing that they means the description of the day they are in purposes' by providing that they means the description of the day they are in purposes.

beverage purposes when they contain more than 1% per cent, of alcohol by weight at a temperature of 60 degrees above zero.' Whether such alcoholic content as that thus defined is or is not in-toxicating is a question of fact, as to which there seems to be some difference of opinion. This bill further provides in substance that although a beverage with such an alcoholic content may in fact be intoxicating it shall be consid-

red non-intoxicating. "Such a provision might open a very vide door to evasions of the law. As the legislation now rapidly passing through the Federal Congress fixes an alcoholic content very much less than that prescribed by this bill, and as the Federal law when passed will be su preme, it would be the limit of futility for this Commonwealth to put upon its statute books an act which would be a dead letter as soon as the Federal Gov ernment shall have spoken upon the sub

NEW BEER BRIEF FILED IN SENATE

Untermyer Holds 2.75 Not Proved Intoxicating.

Special Desputch to THE SUN Washington, July 23.—An additional brief was filed to-day with the sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Commit-tee having prohibition legislation in charge. Samuel Untermyer of New York was the author of the brief, which set was the author of the brief, which set forth under six heads new arguments in favor of permitting the manufacture and hills of Greenbrier to investigate a respect to the sale of beer containing 2.75 per cent. alport that many filled stills were in operation there. The officers located two

before an impartial tribunal to demonstrate that their product is not in-The legislation before the com tee is not properly enforcement legis-lation, but would operate as new legislation creating a new crime.

Exercise of a war power does not depend upon the existence of a tech-nical state of war, but upon a real war emergency.

The suggestion that to enforce prohibition Congress has to ban non-intoxicating liquors to prevent fraud is unsound and untenable.

The proposed legislatio awould not be concurrent, but would make en-forcement of constitutional prohibi-tion a task for Congress alone, contrary to the words and spirit of the Eighteenth Amendment. Under cover of privileged remarks

in court actions and elsewhere the brewers have been subjected to a campaign of villification and misrep-

PROHIBITION OFFICER **HELD AS MOONSHINER**

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 23.—Seized by a gang of alleged moonshiners, brought before a Greenbrier county Jus-tice of the Peace and found guilty on a charge of bootlegging, was the experi-ence of H. R. Ratliff of Hinton, W. Va. a State prohibition officer, who returned a state proniotion officer, who returned late yesterday from an investigation tour into the hills. Ratliff was sentenced to serve sixty days in jail by the nitting graid, a brother officer, from an alleged moonshiner who was escorting the set convicted official to the bastile.

Brewers have never had a chance stills, and Ratliff went to the village of Auto, W. Va., to telephone the depart-

ment at Charleston for additional men to make the raid. While in Auto Rat-After the rescue of Ratliff by Fitz-gerald the officers destroyed two stills and more than 6,000 gallons of mash and swore out nineteen warrants for Greenbrier county residents, who are

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harged with manufacturing moonship



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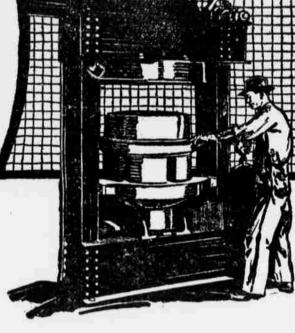
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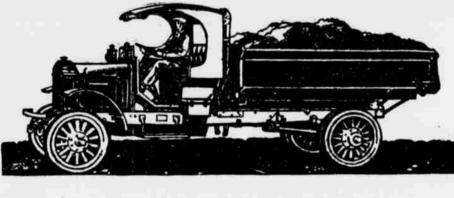
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